



Annual Report

On the Health of the
Borough of Newport,
Isle of Wight,
for the year 1965

BY

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PRESENTED TO THE CORPORATION
THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

Newport, B. I.

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COUNTY HALL

NEWPORT, I.W.

Tel. Newport 2261

To His Worship the Mayor, and to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Newport, Isle of Wight

MR. MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1966.

The Birth Rate again rose, from 16.6 to 17.4.

The Death Rate again fell, from 16.3 to 15.9.

The Infantile Mortality Rate rose from 18.9 to 39.0.

The number of deaths from all forms of cancer fell from 58 to 50. Nine of these deaths, all male, were attributed to lung cancer.

Deaths from coronary artery disease declined trivially from 54 to 53.

Two male deaths from suicide were recorded.

One death from pulmonary tuberculosis was notified.

Two cases of food poisoning, which proved to be of a mild nature, were notified.

No cases of diphtheria, pneumonia or poliomyelitis were notified.

Water Supplies

Supply of water to the Borough was satisfactory as regards quality and quantity. There were no difficulties about contamination of any kind.

A sample taken for analysis from Carisbrooke Pumping Station was chemically satisfactory for drinking and domestic purposes. Fluoride as fluorine was less than 0.1 parts per million.

Satisfactory
128

Suspicious
3

Unsatisfactory
1

Food Hygiene in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, County Council Guest Houses, etc. is of prime importance.

A very good relationship exists between the various bodies concerned—House Committees of the Isle of Wight Group Hospital Management Committee, the Health and Welfare and Education Committees of the County Council, private individuals and the District Council's Health Department.

The help provided by the District Health Department consists of advice on layouts and supervision of all installations and practices involved in the safe hygiene, hygienic preparation and serving of foods as well as professional advice on the existence of hazards which may not be obvious to less highly trained personnel.

This close working arrangement is of growing importance where communal feeding is involved as only by the help of the District Health Department can outbreaks of food-borne disease be kept to an absolute minimum.

UNIGATE CREAMERIES LTD., MILL STREET, NEWPORT

The Dairy derives its supply of raw milk from about 300 producers in the Island and the daily intake is between 17,000 and 27,000 gallons. The incoming milk is subjected to visual and olfactory examination and is tested for Butter Fat and Solids Not Fat. The Resazurin Test for keeping quality is carried out and the milk is examined for the presence of antibiotics.

Pasteurisation is by the H.T.S.T. process at 161.5°F for 15 seconds at the rate of 2,000 gallons per hour. Between 6,600 and 12,000 gallons of bottled milk are produced each day at the rate of 300 to 320 bottles per minute. The average production of bottled milk is about 85,000 bottles per day. Replacement of lost, damaged and worn milk bottles involves about $\frac{1}{2}$ million bottles each year.

The Dairy has chilled water plant for cooling milk and cream to 38°F and the equipment is capable of extracting one million B.Th.U's per hour.

Treated milk is subjected to the Methylene Blue Test to assess keeping quality and the Phosphatase Test for efficiency of pasteurisation. Regular analysis for Butter Fat and Solids Not Fat is carried out and the cream line and filled bottle contents accurately measured.

Milk products produced at the factory include Clotted Cream, Double Cream, Bakers' Cream and Butter. In addition Skimmed Milk Powder is produced by the roller process chiefly for animal feeding. A modern Kolding Churn for butter manufacture produces 25 cwts. of butter in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours; packing equipment is capable of dealing with 60 half-pound packets per minute.

The Company exercises strict quality control of all its products and a new and enlarged laboratory at the dairy was completed in April 1967 for the purpose. Samples are also submitted to the Company's Central Laboratories and

further independent testing is carried out by the Safety First Milk Association of which the Company is a member.

The premises and equipment are inspected regularly by the Council's Inspectors who also take samples for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Slaughterhouses

It is not fully appreciated that all the animals killed on the Island for food are despatched at slaughter-houses in Newport and that the extremely onerous task of meat inspection and the detailed supervision of all the facets of animal slaughter is carried out by the Health Department of the Borough of Newport, the only Island Authority so to do.

Noise—Further Comment

I have from time to time expressed my concern in respect of the growing nuisance from noise. Well people are strangely indifferent to the various degrees of distress suffered by many people young and old alike when exposed to noise at various levels.

Finger tapping, dripping taps, etc. may prove unbearable to those whose threshold to sound irritation is low.

It used to be possible to enjoy the peace and quiet of the countryside but even that is drifting away. In summer, instead of bird-song and the hum of insects one's ears are frequently assailed by the noise of low-flying aircraft, the neighbour with a motor-mower, electric hedge clippers, mechanised garden machines of great variety, to say nothing of the ubiquitous portable transistor radio.

It is a sad state of affairs that progress can only be accompanied by an increase of noise.

Bronchitis and Cigarette Smoking

In this Island we are lucky in at least one respect. Unlike cities, the air that we breathe is pure, and while we remain in the open there is no chance of picking up germs. However, air bacteria and high concentrations of minute droplets of germs containing moisture are present in all crowded spaces and in 'buses. It is a sound policy to avoid crowded places during the winter months when coughs and colds abound.

Chronic bronchitis—"the English disease"—is one of the most disabling diseases of this country. It is the com-

monest reason for consulting the medical practitioner and the third most frequent cause of death in men over 30.

It may be not far from the truth to say that during the winter at any evening doctor's surgery one out of every twenty patients is a chronic chest sufferer.

One cannot but re-emphasise too strongly the close connection with bronchitis and cigarette smoking.

Whatever benefits the country may derive in taxes from tobacco must surely be offset against the subsequent charges incurred by the cigarette smoker in his calls upon the National Health Service for treatment and the loss of man-hours and productivity from disabling bronchitis.

New Housing—A Health Hazard?

It is astonishing the speed with which many newly-constructed houses and bungalows are occupied after completion. No time is allowed for drying out and one wonders to what extent the occupants of the brand new properties are affected by the inevitable dampness that surrounds them, especially where "chesty" children, children prone to rheumatism and elderly persons with chronic bronchitis and arthritis are involved.

A survey of the health of persons in new dwellings would be worthwhile and perhaps throw new light on the weighing of medically recommended reasons for rehousing.

The Care of Young Children

i. Security of drugs and medicines

The death of young children from prescribed medicines occurs in circumstances which cause distress and anguish to both parents and doctors. New drugs are being continually introduced but the main dangers remain the same—Aspirin, barbiturates, caustic alkalis, disinfectants, iron, digitalis, camphor and paraffin. It is helpful if drug tablets are only dispensed in screw-capped containers.

In the home drugs should be kept in a locked cupboard and all cleaning materials in a closed cupboard well beyond the reach of the toddler.

It is a common and dangerous practice to store paraffin or bleaching solutions in lemonade bottles or other bottles normally containing a familiar drink.

Close supervision is especially necessary where living conditions are poor, overcrowded and where the standards of maternal care and family discipline are low. In such families

the Health Visitor, in her role of health educator plays a most important role.

ii. Peanuts—the danger to Infants

I feel that attention should be drawn to the risks of giving very young children peanuts. From time to time cases occur in which a child in the region of three years of age has been fed peanuts, choked a little and a cough developed from that time onwards.

Under these circumstances a child can inhale a peanut into the windpipe and its finer ramifications. This will create bronchitis and may proceed to partial collapse of the lung and pneumonia.

Peanuts are the common offenders but nuts from chocolate are sometimes responsible.

iii. Accidents in the home

In the first year of life there are now more deaths from accidents than from any other cause, and for each fatal accident there must be large numbers about which nothing is heard. The first-year deaths are mainly due to inhalation of food or accidental suffocation.

Children are most liable to be burned in the region of the fire-place, early morning and evening during the winter being the commonest times. A high preponderance of these tragedies occur, in particular, on Sunday mornings when the parents are enjoying a "lie-in".

Girls are at a far greater risk than boys because they usually wear night-dresses. It is most important therefore that all night-dresses should be replaced by pyjamas made of non-flammable material. Pure nylon or wool do not flare-up when they burn.

Removal of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act it was necessary during the year to remove a 77 year-old man and a 78 year-old woman from their homes to hospital, being in need of care and attention.

Acknowledgment

It remains for me to thank the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee for their unfailing support and to acknowledge the constant diligence and loyalty of my Public Health Staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

JOHN MILLS

Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS, 1966

Medical Officer of Health—

JOHN MILLS, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LOND.),
D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector

F. K. AZE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Smoke Inspector

Public Health Inspectors

H. S. BULL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board as Public Health Inspector

Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meat and other Foods

D. H. DAWES, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Board

Clerical Assistant

D. BIRBECK

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	15,530
Population (Registrar General's Figures)	...				19,150
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1966) per					
rate books	...	...	...	...	6,026
Rateable Value (as at 1.4.66)	...	...	...	...	£741,654
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (1965-66)	...				£3,025

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Birth rate per 1000 of the estimated					
resident population	...	...	...	...	17.4
Comparative factor	...	...	...	...	1.2
Comparative Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	20.9

Still Birth rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	2·9
Crude Death Rate per 1000 of the estimated resident population	15·9
Comparative factor	0·7
Comparative Death Rate	11·1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1000 total (live and still births)	Nil
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All infants per 1000 live births ...	39·0
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	29·3
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	15·4
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	50
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil

BIRTHS

The total number of live births was 333 of which 307 were legitimate and 26 illegitimate. The live birth rate was 17·4 per 1000 living; the birth rate for England and Wales being 17·7.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths was 305 which gives a death rate of 15·9 per 1000 of the estimated resident population, the death rate for England and Wales being 11·7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The Infantile Mortality rate was 39·0 per 1000 registered live births; the rate for England and Wales generally was 19·0.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

<i>Cause.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Measles	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	9	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—
Diabetes	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	18	47
Coronary disease, angina	35	18
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	2
Other heart diseases	10	27
Other circulatory diseases	4	8
Influenza	—	2
Pneumonia	6	15
Bronchitis	9	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
Congenital malformations	—	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	11
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—
All other accidents	1	2
Suicide	2	—
Other violent causes	—	—
All causes	138	167

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1966

TUBERCULOSIS																								
AGE PERIODS	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Encephalitis	Acute Poliomyelitis	Meningococcal Infection	Whooping Cough	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Measles	Dysentery	NEW CASES				DEATHS					
															Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary			
															M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
															M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 1 year	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 "	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	116	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 years and over	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	208	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

Inspections under the Housing Acts	...	...	...	130
Inspections under the Public Health Acts	...	...	...	593
Drainage	...	...	...	147
Caravan Sites	...	...	...	62
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	9
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	6
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	55
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	31
Factories	...	...	...	16
Rent Act	...	...	...	—
Food Preparation Premises	...	...	...	42
Foodshops and Stores	...	...	...	275
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	—
Bakeries	...	...	...	8
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	17
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	719
Rodent Control (Supervisory Visits)	...	...	...	30
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	...	7
Pet Shops...	...	...	...	6
Shops Act	...	...	...	8
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	4
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	5
Refuse Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	153
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	590
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	206
				<hr/> 3119 <hr/>
Statutory Notices Served—Public Health Acts	...			10
Informal Notices Served	...	...	...	354
Informal Notices complied with	...	...	...	319
Nuisances Abated	...	...	...	105
Water Samples				
(a) Drinking Water	...	...	...	132
(b) Swimming Pools	...	...	...	19

FOOD**Meat Inspection.****CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND
CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART**

	Cattle Excl'ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. Killed	1484	394	1848	2779	20860	—
No. Inspected	1484	394	1848	2779	20860	—
All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticeri						
Whole carcasses condemned	5	12	36	51	99	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	565	121	6	298	1068	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticeri ...	38.4	34.0	2.3	17.6	5.6	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	226	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	.07	—	—	—	1.08	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	6	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
		Tons	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Total meat condemned ... ..	...	18	13	3	1	
Other Foodstuffs ... ..	...	2	7	1	21	
		21	1	0	22	

In addition 2,690 tins of miscellaneous foodstuffs were destroyed

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The following slaughterhouses were licensed for the year 1966:

1. Heytesbury Slaughterhouse, Worsley Road, Newport, occupied by F.M.C. (Meat) Ltd. from 1st January 1966—31st December 1966.
2. 35-43 Scarrots Lane, Newport, occupied by Bennett & Hamilton Ltd. from 1st January 1966—31st December 1966.

Seven hundred and nineteen visits were made to slaughterhouses in connection with meat inspection and licensing.

The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council was 17.

In December 1966 the Council decided to licence Heytesbury Slaughterhouse for the first seven months of 1967 and in limiting the licence the Council took into consideration certain defective or unsatisfactory conditions which had arisen from poor structural work and general wear and tear and indicated in detail the works required to be done during that period.

Meat inspection duties continued to absorb much of the time of the two qualified meat inspectors on the staff.

KNACKER'S YARD

The following knacker's yard was licensed for the year 1966:

Park Green Farm, Forest Road, Carisbrooke, occupied by A. and D. Biles, Trafalgar Cottage, Union Street, Newport.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table sets out the food premises in the Borough broadly divided into thirteen categories.

<i>Food Trade</i>	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>Fitted to comply with Reg. 16</i>	<i>Reg. 19 applicable</i>	<i>Fitted to comply with Reg. 19</i>
Bakehouses	5	5	5	5
Bread and Cakeshops	3	3	3	3
Butchers	17	17	17	17
Canteens	3	3	3	3
Confectioners Shops (including ice cream)	21	21	20	19
Dairies	6	6	6	6
Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
Fried Fish Shops	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	15	14	15	14

Grocers	54	54	54	54
Hotels	7	7	7	7
Licensed Premises	55	55	55	55
Cafes & Restaurants	36	36	36	36

Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 relates to the provision of personal washing facilities for food handlers and Regulation 19 deals with facilities for washing food and equipment.

Fourteen complaints were received from customers about the condition of various foods which they had purchased. Of that number, half related to the presence of extraneous material of some kind. In the remaining cases there was doubt about the freshness of the food or its fitness for human consumption. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of extraneous material in a bottle of milk.

A great deal of food nowadays is supplied by large scale manufacturers distributing nationally. Their products are usually subject to rigid quality control resulting in food of a consistently high standard. Nevertheless, any complaint made to the Department is carefully investigated. Conditions of storage and distribution are important factors and advice to wholesalers and retailers is frequently given.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are 8 swimming pools all of which are equipped with filtration and chlorination apparatus. Some are small pools for teaching in schools and these although provided with only simple treatment plant give good results when correctly operated.

Nineteen samples were taken for bacteriological examination.

HOUSING

During 1966 four unfit houses were dealt with by Closing Orders and five others by Undertakings not to re-use until made fit.

The year was a very successful one as far as housing was concerned. A large block, Russell House, comprising 30 flats was completed at Cross Lane in February and 23 other units were constructed at Pan, and these, together with 38 "casual vacancies" on the Estates made possible the rehousing of 91 family units in twelve months.

The 38 vacancies was a surprising total, as the annual average is usually not more than two dozen. Among those rehoused in the year were 32 families who were overcrowded, and 22 lettings were made to applicants with medical and welfare problems. Slum clearance cases accounted for

another 10 and in five cases private landlords took County Court action to regain possession of their property and the Council rehoused the displaced families.

The news that the Council's programme is to be restricted in 1967 is gloomy, but perhaps we can look forward to a larger allocation the following year.

The Council's 1000th dwelling should be completed late next year—surely a milestone in the Borough's history!

In spite of the number of houses and flats provided—well over 600 since the end of the war—the waiting list still remains at about 300, and the Housing Committee must have an arduous task in deciding on priorities, and adjudicating on applications. It will be some years before homes can be offered to newly-weds, and many young families will have to put up with some inconveniences until houses are available for all. It is natural for parents to want their children to have the best housing conditions possible, but many, regrettably, over-emphasise their problems and clamour for early consideration, disregarding the circumstances of others patiently waiting their turn. It is very easy to confuse Housing Need with Housing Want.

In the last five years the Borough Council have concentrated on the provision of small houses and flats. The Housing Officer's statistics show that there are still about 65 of the Council's three bedroom houses occupied by only a husband and wife (or by one surviving partner in a dozen cases) although many such people have recently been persuaded to give up these large dwellings and move into small flats. In this way nine three bedroom houses became available for letting to families following the opening of Russell House. It is encouraging to hear that the Housing Officer has no difficulty in persuading persons whose families have married and left home to accept tenancies of small flats, but it is a great pity that in the Melbourne Park area where the problem of under-occupancy is greatest, there is so little land available on which to build these small units of accommodation.

RODENT AND INSECT PEST CONTROL

The following properties were inspected under Part 1 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, during the year:—

Local Authority Premises	...	51
Dwelling Houses	... ..	485
Business Premises	... ..	234
Agricultural Premises	...	40

Four hundred and twenty-nine properties were treated and in addition 14 Rodent Control Certificates were issued in respect of 9 ships.

The number of business premises where rodent control is carried out under annual Contract with the Council is 89.

Ten per cent of sewer manholes were tested for the presence of rats. The results indicate that infestation is confined to certain known lengths of sewer and there is no tendency for it to spread to other parts of the system.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

One hundred and eighty-one premises received a general inspection during the year and in all, 664 visits were made. Generally there was co-operation from employers and progress was made in securing compliance with the Act.

Fourteen accidents were notified, two of them serious. The chief causes were falling or slipping and also lifting heavy articles.

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year was 339 in which 2419 persons were employed. It is known that some occupiers have still not registered their premises and these will only be discovered as routine inspection proceeds; there were 58 newly registered premises during the year under review.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

This service continued to operate a weekly collection of domestic refuse from 6,026 hereditaments, an increase of 214 over the previous year and a fortnightly collection was maintained from twenty outlying farms and dwellings. In addition, trade refuse was collected daily from shops and business premises in the town.

The following collection vehicles were in use at the end of 1966:—

- (a) One 16/18 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry "W" Type Freighter with fore and aft tipping body with power press (reserve)
- (b) One 16/18 cu. yd. Shelvoke & Drewry "W" Type Freighter with fore and aft tipping body with power press
- (c) One 18/25 cu. yd. Dennis continuous loading vehicle
- (d) One 35/50 cu. yd. Dennis continuous loading vehicle
- (e) One 16 cu. yd. side loading rear tipping Ford Eagle

This is the first year during which the service has been operated with a reserve vehicle and although its capacity is not large it has proved to be most valuable in cases of emergency or breakdown, and to replace the other four vehicles when they are being serviced.

Refuse disposal is by means of tipping at Sandpit Plantation, Briddlesford, and constant efforts have to be made to find adequate space for tipping.

The 16 cu. yd. side loader was purchased during the year and put into operation with a driver/loader on the country round, and a new Track Marshall refuse control bulldozer was purchased for use at the tip to replace the eight year old Brayloader which was worn out and which was a thoroughly uneconomic proposition.

Every effort is made to give an efficient refuse collection service. Changes to improve the service are made from time to time but these are often delayed because of limiting factors such as availability of staff and vehicle capacities.

In looking ahead, the service could be operated efficiently by a small fleet of large capacity continuous loading vehicles with one vehicle in reserve.

The cheapest method of refuse disposal is by tipping, but this always requires one or more suitable sites and an adequate supply of covering material. Such sites are not easy to obtain and with a growing volume of refuse each year it may become necessary to investigate disposal of refuse after treatment by pulverisation or incineration.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Soil sewers to serve properties at Forest Road and Cowes Road were laid and many of the properties previously drained to inefficient cesspools have been connected to the main system.

A soil sewer was laid from Field Place to Caesars Road to relieve the surcharging sewer in Field Place. The surface water scheme for the Melbourne Park Estate area was commenced which will divert surface water at present flowing off the roads and overloading the soil sewage system.

Surface water sewers were laid at Palmers Road and Station Road to take water from the highway.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health.

PART I OF THE ACT.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	130	15	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—
TOTAL	149	16	5	—

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Found	Remed'd	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	5	5	—	3	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT.

OUTWORKERS.

Nature of work	SECTION 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Lampshades	12	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel, Making, etc.	2	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	14	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Samples of milk were taken during the year from herds whose milk is retailed raw without heat treatment. These samples were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Portsmouth, for the presence of live Tubercle Bacilli.

Number of samples taken for T.B. during the year 1966	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number of samples found to be negative	...					52
Number of samples found to be positive	...					—
Number of samples in which Brucella Abortus was isolated	...	...	...	...		—
Number of void samples	...	...	...	...		—

